



Editorial

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Editorial

Mette Svart Kristiansen, Rune Iversen, Thomas Grane and Lasse Sørensen

The editorial team proudly present this volume of the Danish Journal of Archaeology in a new format as a fully-online and open-access journal. DJA is still the high-quality, blind peer-reviewed and professionally laid-out journal that you will recognise from earlier volumes, but is now fully accessible and free of charge. The Danish Journal of Archaeology is rated as amongst the highest-ranking international journals on the Danish Bibliometrical Research Indicator (BFI), and is the only one of these that mainly focuses upon archaeology in or related to Southern Scandinavia.

The journal is hosted by the Royal Danish Library at the Open Access platform www.tidsskrift.dk, which offers a variety of open access journals. We are grateful for the opportunity to publish the journal in this professional setting and for the support offered by the Royal Danish Library. We are happy that the research of authors, and work of reviewers and editors is now freely accessible for colleagues worldwide, including those who do not have access to institutional funding. All this is possible thanks to generous funding from the Danish Research Council, Farumgaard Fonden and Elisabeth Munksgaard Fonden, for which we are grateful.

The history of our journal is similar to that of many others. It started as the Journal of Danish Archaeology in 1982 with printed volumes (1982-1999, 2006). After a break of some years, the journal was revitalised in 2012 as the Danish Journal of Archaeology, which indicated its new scope, and was published by Taylor & Francis as both a printed and online journal (2012-2018). With this new 2019 volume, the aims are the same, but the journal has once again adapted to new directions in publishing and is now entirely online. This is aimed at lowering costs, as well as acknowledging the importance of reducing our environmental impact when printing and shipping. If you, as a reader, prefer to feel the paper in your hands, turn the pages and read when you are offline – you can print individual articles or the entire volume. At the end of each year, all pub-

lished articles are gathered together in one pdf file, with a unique volume-specific cover. We are currently working on creating better solutions for accessing previous volumes.

We present to you a volume containing seven articles covering periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Viking Age, which involve fresh ideas and methods in studies of a broad variety of themes. The authors are based at universities, local and national museums, and heritage institutions in England, Germany, Sweden and Denmark. Most articles are co-authored and provide an insight into research environments extending across institutional and geographical borders.

A new feature of the journal is that we are now able to present 3D illustrations. This is used in Eggers et al. The 3D feature can be activated, when the article pdf is opened in Acrobat Reader, by clicking on the 3D illustration.

Eggers et al. examine the lithic assemblage from the Late Palaeolithic site of Skovmosen, located near Lyngby on Zealand. Based upon typological and technological traits, the Skovmosen assemblage would traditionally place the habitation within the Bromme Culture. The authors discuss whether specific types and technologies, such as tanged points, can be assigned to the Bromme Culture or if they reflect a more functional interpretation relating to the hunting of larger mammals, such as elks or giant deer, in the landscape of the Allerød area. The study of the Skovmosen assemblage opens up a discussion of the challenges we face today when assigning lithic assemblages to specific cultures from the Late Palaeolithic.

Three articles focus on the Bronze Age and illustrate how research into this fascinating period has progressed significantly in recent years, not least due to dedicated and detailed analyses of bronze objects and the people who used them. Thus, new approaches and refined techniques are enabling new interpretations of old finds and the questioning of

existing interpretations and typologies. Using a geometric morphometric framework, Christina Vestergaard and Christian Steven Hoggard examine whether Bronze Age tutulus shapes conform to Oscar Montelius' old classification system. Another detailed study has been carried out by Christian Horn and Tine Karck, who examine tip and edge wear on Bronze Age weaponry to demonstrate changing preferences in combat style throughout the Early Bronze Age. Samantha S. Reiter and colleagues revisit the old oak coffin find from Ølby, Zealand, with an updated scientific approach and multi-analytical investigations, including strontium and lead isotope analyses, as well as craft-technical analyses of the deceased woman's belt plate and dagger. The results provide a unique glimpse into the provenance of a Bronze Age woman, her burial goods and the raw materials used to create these goods.

Two articles focus upon the Viking Age. A contribution by Sven Kalmring presents an amulet in the shape of a throne from Hedeby. In a discussion of the remains of throne-shaped amulets and the types of chairs that are represented, he concludes that the Hedeby amulet constitutes a miniature barrel chair, a chair type that only exists as a secondary function. Moreover, the amulet is the earliest indication of the existence of barrel chairs. Laila Kitzler Ålfeldt and Lisbeth Imer use 3D scanning and multivariate statistical analyses to identify rune carvers on Bornholm. Through this innovative technique, they have contributed to the discussion of the rune stones on Bornholm and suggested allegiances to Denmark or

Sweden based upon language and style. On the basis of their analyses, identifying individual traits of workmanship, the authors could conclude that the carvers were associated with sponsor families, and were most likely to have been family members themselves.

The article by Dobat et al. presents the basic functionalities and development of the DIME portal, a user-driven scheme for recording metal detector finds. The aim is to make the registration of metal detector finds accessible to the general public and future research projects. The vision behind the DIME portal is to provide a medium between the users and specific authorities, such as local museums, the National Museum of Denmark and the Agency for Culture and Palaces.

We already have a series of articles in progress for the next volume 9, 2020, and are pleased that there is continued interest in publishing in the *Danish Journal of Archaeology*. As we are now a fully online journal, we are not restricted to a certain number of pages in a printed volume. It is therefore only the scope of the journal (<https://tidsskrift.dk/dja/about>) and the quality of the articles that regulate the length of each volume. All articles published in the present volume are research articles, and we encourage potential authors to also consider our other formats, such as debate articles and brief communication. Articles will be published when they are ready, so look out for forthcoming publications in 2020.

We hope you will enjoy this volume!
The editorial team